ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿ. ಶಿವಪ್ಪ.—ಅವರು ಈ ಗಣಿಗಳ ಮೇಲ್ವಿಚಾರಣೆ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ನಡೆಸಿದ ತನಿಖೆಯ ವಿಚಾರವಾಗಿ ತಮಗೇನಾದರೂ ಪ್ರೀರಿಯಾಡಿಕಲ್ ರಿಪೋರ್ಟುಗಳನ್ನು ಕಳುಹಿಸಿ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಾರೆಯೆ ?

Dr. R. NAGAN GOWDA.—No reports are sent to us.

Sri G. SIVAPPA.—How can the State Government know whether the labour conditions are satisfactory there ?

Dr. R. NAGAN GOWDA.—If we get the report we can look into the matter.

Sri K. S. VASAN.—Who is the officer of this Government that looks after the welfare of these labourers ?

Dr. R. NAGAN GOWDA.—The welfare of labourers is taken care of by the Government of India. They have appointed a Regional Commissioner who is in Madras. There are two Labour Commissioners and a Conciliation Officer for the whole State. These officers look into the matters concerning the labour welfare, proper application of Labour Laws like Minimum Wages Act, Workmen's Compensation Act, etc.

So far as labour in the Mines are concerned, the Government of India is looking after that.

Sri K. S. VASAN.—Who is the officer that supervises the administration of of Mines Act in these mines ? Does he belong to this Government or the Central Government ?

Dr. R. NAGAN GOWDA.—The Director of Geology.

Industrial Concerns.

Q —561. Sri S. SRINIVASA IYENGAR (T.-Narasipur).—

Will the Government be pleased to state:—

(*a*) the value of stock held as at the close of the official year for the last five years ending with 31st March 1955 by the Industrial conerns managed entirely by Government;

(*b*) the value of goods manufactured by the concerns classified in sub-question (*a*) in the years 1951 to 1955;

(*c*) the value of the goods sold by the concerns classified in sub-question (*a*) in the years 1951 to 1955?

A.—Dr. R. NAGAN GOWDA (Minister for Industries and Excise).—

Year	Sandal Oil Factory	Government Porcelain Factory	Mysore Implements Factory	Government Electric Factory	Government Soap Factory	Central Industrial Workshop	Government Silk Weaving Factory	Mysore Iron and Steel Works	Government Silk Filatures, Kanakapura
(*a*)—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1950-51 ..	1,60,057	2,17,421	3,86,005	5,65,561	53,920	22,627	3'77,210	32,94,000	3,91,150
1951-52 ...	1,86,383	1,99,226	4,31,061	5,73,558	1,84,290	21,264	7,09,082	35,02,000	8,04,152
1952-53 ...	85,208	1,47,526	4,09,965	7,16,141	23,300	22,374	6,40,604	69,99,000	1,69,895
1953-54 ...	1,32,875	3,54,034	3,53,133	5,84,081	9,790	23,922	5,76,424	1,01,52,000	1,61,870
1954-55 ...	2,46,599	5,53,828	2,65,266	6,47,182	20,390	21,442	6,98,753	1,15,23,000	6,43,781
(*b*)—									
1950-51 ...	10,45,076	4,11,351	2,67,217	32,02,650	14,17,560	2,65,307	12,97,412	1,68,01,000	13,40,906
1951-52 ...	6,59,756	5,26,245	3,56,001	35,55,292	16,72 660	2,46,326	12,64,398	2,23,12,000	9,27,436
1952-53 ...	9,11,693	2,84,277	3,04,559	27,83,277	18,14,160	2,90,000	6,19,150	2,83,89,000	2,33,304
1953-54 ...	8,62,866	5,15,677	2,73,652	31,72,895	16,79,930	2,71,200	7,52,554	2,81,77,000	5,62,0 2
1954-55 ...	55,21,180	4,69,932	4,13,800	45,26,753	18,67,800	2,50,930	10,20,453	2,67,38,000	9,38,840
(*c*)—									
1950-51 ...	86,91,988	9,39,161	3,65,109	34,77,430	17,61,920	3,00,937	13,59,423	1,73,13,000	10,54,170
1951-52 ...	50,15,068	10,22,014	3,17,536	41,67,039	18,57,420	2,62,808	10,13,195	2,54,74,000	3,12,456
1952-53 ...	57,49,625	9,46,385	3,06,371	31,51,682	22,40,400	3,00,000	6,90,246	2,86,47,000	8,45,111
1953-54 ...	55,76,102	8,22,217	3,44,669	40,51,013	22,55,900	2,86,400	8,23,071	2,93,09,000	6,12,863
1954-55 ...	75,30,885	8,38,544	5,00,153	43,71,622	27,25,250	2,72,710	9,95,123	2,98,48,000	3,32,756

Sri S. SRINIVASA IYENGAR.—In respect of Silk Filatures, Kanakapura, sales have dropped down from 10·54 lakhs to 3·32 lakhs in the course of five years. May I know the reasons?

*Dr. R. NAGAN GOWDA.—It is due to the fall in the manufacture of goods because the factory was working for some time only partially. The fall in the year 1951-52 and 1954-55 is on account of import of foreign silk and lack of demand for indigenous silk.

12-30 P.M.

Sri S. SRINIVASA IYENGAR.—When the factory was aware of the lack in demand, why did they produce nearly 9·38 lakhs in 1954-55?

Dr. R. NAGAN GOWDA.—As you will notice, during 1953-54, it worked partially and produced only 5 lakhs; and then in the following year, it produced 9 lakhs worth of goods. It is difficult to stop production all of a sudden. It all depends to a certain extent on the trade conditions and on the effect on account of import of foreign silk When you have got the staff and labourers working, it would be very difficult to stop work immediately.

Sri S. SRINIVASA IYENGAR.—What action have the Government taken to dispose of the huge stocks held by these factories?

Dr. R. NAGAN GOWDA.—Whatever steps that are needed to dispose of these stocks, will be taken. After all, when we have got extra stock and there is no demand, we will have to find out a method by which to dispose of the stock.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The question was: 'what steps have already been taken to dispose of the huge stock?

*Sri H. SIDDAVEERAPPA.—Steps have been taken to sell the surplus stock if necessary by reducing the price.

Sri S. SRINIVASA IYENGAR.—What is the loss expected to be incurred on account of that?

Sri H. SIDDAVEERAPPA.—More or less, it depends upon the quantity of the stock sold and the rates available at that time.

Sri S. SRINIVASA IYENGAR.—What is the loss that Government feel that they may have to sustain by the reduction in price?

Sri H. SIDDAVEERAPPA.—We cannot say off-hand. In such transactions, we some time have to lose one or two lakhs of rupees.

Sri S. SRINIVASA IYENGAR.—In respect of the Iron and Steel Works, to what extent has the stock of 1,15,00,000 been reduced?

Sri H. SIDDAVEERAPPA.—It is a running account. I cannot tell you to what extent the stock has been reduced. If you want I shall be able to furnish that information to-morrow.

Sri S. SRINIVASA IYENGAR.—Why does the opening stock mount up when the production is almost at the same level and also sales?

Sri H. SIDDAVEERAPPA.—It all depends upon the demand and supply and also production. As the Hon'ble Member is aware, when we have sufficient number of personnel, we cannot stop production. So far as Iron and Steel Works is concerned, we have been selling all our stock. There was some difficulty in regard to the accumulated stock of pig iron. The Government of India have now permitted us to export it. The stock has now been reduced to the minimum.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Whenever a question is asked the Hon'ble Minister must be prepared to answer the relevant supplementaries. Supplementaries arising out of the main question cannot be postponed to some other day. The Hon'ble Ministers are expected to have full information concerning the present position in the Factory.

Sri S. SRINIVASA IYENGAR.—May I know the reasons for the accumulation of these stocks in respect of the Government Porcelain Factory?

Dr. R. NAGAN GOWDA.—This accumulation of stocks in Porcelain Factory is due to the fact that there is a transition period. As Hon'ble Members know, there is an attempt to expand the factory and there would be some dislocation in production as the new plants are erected that is the reason why, we have increased stocks at the end of the year.

Sri S. SRINIVASA IYENGAR.—Will not the Government incur heavy loss if stocks are accumulated like that?

Dr. R. NAGAN GOWDA.—They will be disposed of in the course of the year.

Sri S. SRINIVASA IYENGAR.—May I know, Sir, whether the value or the cost of manufacture by the concerns as noted here, represents the cost of production ?

Dr. R. NAGAN GOWDA.—It includes the cost of production.

Sri S. SRINIVASA IYENGAR.—What are the other items that have been included ?

Dr. R. NAGAN GOWDA.—Value of raw materials, manufacturing costs, overhead, depreciation—the usual items that come into the production cost.

Sri H. SIDDAVEERAPPA.—With regard to the observation of the Chair that Ministers must be ready with information to supplementaries, I wish to submit that there was a slight mistake in printing. It had been put down for answer by my colleague. The industrial concern in question is under my charge and if the question had been put down to me, I would have been ready with the information. Since my colleague had to answer this question, there was some slight difficulty. If I had notice of this question, I would have had the answers ready here. Usually, we are carried away by the head note (*laughter*).

Mr. SPEAKER.—It is a general observation and it may be noted for future guidance.

Co-operative and Collective Farms

Q.—128. Sri G. SIVAPPA (Holalkere).—

Will the Government be pleased to state:—

(*a*) the number of co-operative and collective farms working in the State;

(*b*) what the extent of the co-operative farms is in Holalkere Taluk;

(*c*) what the yield per acre is ?

A.— Dr. R. NAGAN GOWDA (Minister for Industries and Excise).—

(*a*) 25.

(*b*) 2,603 acres 4 guntas.

(*c*)—

Average Yield

Bili Jola	...	2½ pallas per acre.
Ragi	...	2 Do
Navane	...	1 Do
Corriander	...	1½ Do
Groundnuts	...	6½ Do
Cotton seeds	...	5 maunds per acre.

Sri G. SIVAPPA.—Sir, you have given the yield here about Jola, Ragi, Navane, etc. Are you satisfied with the yield given here, Sir ?

*Dr. R. NAGAN GOWDA.—It shows only the average. It does not show the maximum at all.

Sri G. SIVAPPA.—Is it not a fact that the Hon'ble Minister visited this farm once, Sir ?

Dr. R. NAGAN GOWDA.—Yes.

Sri G. SIVAPPA.—May I know the impression of the Hon'ble Minister on the working of these farms, Sir ?

Dr. R. NAGAN GOWDA.—I have visited the farm and I have made suggestions for improvement and better working.

Sri G. SIVAPPA.—Since what time these farms are working ?

Dr. R. NAGAN GOWDA.—These farms were established in the District from which the Hon'ble Member comes and they have been working for the last five or six years.

Sri G. SIVAPPA.—Is it not a fact Sir, that they are started on an experimental basis ?

Dr. R. NAGAN GOWDA.—Yes, but there is no experiment in raising Jola or Ragi.

Sri G. SIVAPPA.—Are you satisfied with the experiments conducted so far by them ?

Dr. R. NAGAN GOWDA.—These farms are run on a co-operative basis, which is still an experiment. I do not say that we have made a success of it. But we are working at it.

Sri G. SIVAPPA.—Is it not a fact that the lands that are given to this Society are the best available lands in that area ?

Dr. R. NAGAN GOWDA.—Yes; Talikatte Farm I have seen and it is one of the nicest.